

## Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.:  
MONDAY, JULY 13, 1868.For the Vermont Transcript.  
Are Republics Ungrateful?

There is an adage long in use which makes the assertion that Republics are ungrateful. It is assumed that despotic governments are otherwise. The King owes his own preservation and the perpetuation of his Kingdom to the fidelity of his subjects. A wise ruler rewards those who have shown their loyalty in their deeds.

All are not to be trusted—treachery often attains high places and is nowhere so dangerous as when it approaches the fountain-head of the government. Governments are established for the welfare of the people and should be for the protection of all classes. This is the chief idea of a Republican form of government, and anything short of this is an imposition upon the people.

Every individual is endowed by nature with personal and property rights; but he has no security in the possession of either outside of government protection. Laying aside that protection which the government affords, and left to the mercy of the lawless, the rich would become poor indeed, or the poor would become miserable under an aristocratic rule. The necessities for the establishment of Government are absolute, and the perpetration of just ones is of the highest possible importance.

The American Republic arose from its own necessities. All alike receive protection now, (thanks to a loyal Congress) and where protection is offered responsibilities are incurred. If all classes are remembered with equal care, equally then are all classes under obligations to maintain the government; but no class is under obligation to it without protection.

Governments are either continued by moral and intellectual education of all classes, or by keeping in hand large standing armies. The experience of the more enlightened Nations has approved of the Common School system; and those who would receive the greatest protection from the government are under the highest obligations to maintain our Common Schools. Intelligence is the nursery of patriotism, and the greatest legacy a country can bestow upon a soldier is the education of his children, or it may be the orphans of him who is no longer permitted to exercise a father's care.

The foundations of the experimental American Republic were laid deep and strong in the wisdom of its founders, and the war of the Rebellion could not have arisen in any section of the country if the idea of our Common Schools and the equality of all men had not been mistaken or abridged. Prosperity had followed and flattered this nation in an unexampled manner, when suddenly its very existence was threatened with annihilation. It was then the paramount duty of every one who was under obligations to the government (and all had been except the slave) to rally promptly or to encourage others to its maintenance. It may be said that the government owes its gratitude to no one for simply doing his duty, and in repaying at such a time the indebtedness due the Government for the favors of a life-time received; but when we reflect upon the strange apostasy of a large proportion of the American people—the treason of hundreds of thousands of those in whom democracy only existed in the name, our gratitude as a people is due those who stood as a "wall of fire" between us and the enemies of our government.

When the hour of trial came many well meaning men were found laden with excuses. One perhaps had recently married a wife; another had purchased a yoke of oxen; and another would satisfy his conscience by paying \$300, instead. Not a few who professed loyalty, were in the habit of traducing and belittling the service of the common soldier who acted in the discharge of his duty, expecting thereby to exalt themselves in their neutrality. They were no doubt conscious of the fact that the country needed their services with the knapsack and musket, and could best excuse themselves in making soldiering appear unpopular. The substitute brokerage was carried on upon a large scale, and by this method and the payment of large bounties many of the sons of the wealthier classes failed to receive a call to come to time. Money what was it, and bounties what were they? If any one expected the money so obtained was to repay him for a three years campaign—for the hospitalities of a prison home on Belle Isle or at Andersonville, he was doomed to utter disappointment.

The broken constitutions, the crippled and mutilated forms of those who have returned, all answer, the money did not pay. No nor money never can. If during those times many of the loyal people of the country were indifferent, what must be the remembrances of the soldiers, of those who opposed the war and rejoiced over our defeats, and attempted to neutralize every effort to fill up our ranks? The author of this communication would especially ask the loyal soldiers of this country, for the

honor and good name of their brothers who are now sleeping beneath Southern soil, to remember now their enemies at home who should have been in those days their friends. Remember that there was an organization of men in the North who opposed every effort of themselves to maintain your government, and that those men to-day remain in the same organization. Can you honor them, and then sigh because Republics are ungrateful?

Great sacrifices have been made to preserve the government, and it was absolutely necessary that they should be made. To those who left homes and families, whereby the property, homes and families of others might be protected, this Republic is under lasting obligations. The loyal soldiers are conscious that they deserve well of their Country. Then let them be true to themselves and associate themselves now with the men who were thoroughly loyal in "the times that tried men's souls." It required an effort for men to make sacrifices and support the Government then, and these are the men to be trusted in the present and the future.

If the Copperhead element was opposed to you during the war it is not in your favor now, only so far as it may be able to induce you to become instrumental to help it into authority. The loyal soldiers have a good name to preserve. Then let them not be led astray by those who have traduced them so bitterly.

A Republic is ungrateful, when it so far forgets its own loyal defenders as to elevate rebels and their allies, in their stead to places of honor and emolument. This has frequently been done since the war closed, but not by loyal men nor to the satisfaction of the loyal defenders of their country. The great question is to be decided in the next Republican campaign for the coming years. Let no loyal soldier so far forget himself as to aid the decision against himself in the support of Horatio Seymour. Our old soldiers can hardly expect the country to be true and grateful to them unless they are true to themselves and their country. "Are Republics ungrateful?" As individuals composing the best one under the light of the sun, if we are not ungrateful, a vote for Grant and Colfax will tell.

St. Albans, July 11, 1868.

## Personal.

Our young friend, Wm. R. Hoyt, son of Hon. R. H. Hoyt, of St. Albans, who is located at Chippewa Falls, Wis., has formed a law partnership with W. F. Thompson, under the firm name of Hoyt & Thompson. Speaking of the new firm, the Chippewa Union and Times says: "They are energetic, thorough going young men, and there is no good reason why they should not build up a good business." Mr. Hoyt was the orator at the celebration of the Fourth of July at Bloomer.

Dr. Hays, the celebrated Arctic explorer, is stopping in Brandon for a brief season. He is the guest of W. F. Blodgett, Esq., at his summer residence, at Forestdale.

P. S. Benjamin of Wolcott was one of the committee to wait on Gov. Seymour and Gen. Blair and inform them of their nomination.

At the commencement at Amherst, on Thursday, Page French of Morrisville, delivered an oration on "Party Tyranny;" John Worthington of Woodstock, was also a member of the graduating class.

Henry George Wells, a writer for the London press for forty years, and a very brilliant man, died four weeks since, and until his obituary appeared, few persons had ever heard of him.

The New York Union League Club have adopted a resolution directing Professor Goldwin Smith to be advised on his arrival in this country, that the courtesies of the Club were extended to him during his stay in the United States.

Horatio Seymour, the would-be President of the United States, is a nephew of Hon. Horatio Seymour, of Middlebury, United States Senator from Vermont for twelve years.

Harper's Bazar says: "A son of Mr. Raymond, of the Times, is now a student at Yale, and one of the editors of the Yale Literary Gazette. He commenced to write when a very young boy, not more than eight years of age. While living in Saratoga he issued a weekly sheet called the Fireside Paper, which was printed at the Times' office, and circulated among his friends and acquaintances. His little sister wrote poems for it. He bids fair to equal his father as a writer."

CONFIRMATIONS AND REJECTIONS.—The Senate in executive session on Saturday confirmed J. S. Watts, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico. The Senate rejected the nomination of Col. J. O. P. Burnside to be second Auditor of the Treasury in place of E. B. French, whom the President proposed to remove. The Senate discussed the nomination of Mr. Evans to be Attorney General, but came to no decision on the subject.

Mischief that may be helped is hard to know," said Lord Brooke. But the mischief that time would work on the human hair may be forever avoided by the use of Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative, which never fails to bring back the hair to its original beauty.—Rochester Democrat.

## Henry Ward Beecher on Chase and Grant.

Henry Ward Beecher has published a letter denying the statement of the New York World that he had, in a political sermon come out for Chase for the Presidency, and against Grant. He declares there was not a word of truth in it. The sermon was not political, and contained no allusion to either Grant or Chase. The application of some of its paragraphs was the work of the reporter of the World. Mr. Beecher thus expresses his views of the two men:

"I have never been a Chase man. I have for years, as a leader in public affairs, deemed him, like his greenbacks, as promising more on the face than they are worth in gold. While the New York Independent was lauding him as a demigod, and the New York Tribune was using his name to obscure the prospects of Grant, I heartily and openly disagreed with both of them, for I thoroughly liked Grant and thoroughly distrusted Chase. He is a splendid man to look upon but a poor man to lean upon. Ambition lifts some men toward things noble and good; makes them large and generous. Other men's ambition blurs the sharp lines and distinctions between right and wrong, and leaves them, in the eagerness of over-zealous desires, to become a prey of bad men. I have for years felt that Mr. Chase's ambition was consuming the better elements of his nature."

I have liked Grant from the first. Solid, unpretentious, straightforward, apt to succeed and not spoil by success, wise in discerning men, skillful in using them, with the rare gift (which Washington had in an eminent degree) of wisdom in getting wisdom from other men's councils—I confidently anticipate that great as his military success has been, he will hereafter be shown even more favorably for the wisdom of his civil administration.

## Proclamation by the President.

The President on Saturday issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, By an act of Congress entitled an act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress, passed on the 25th day of June, 1868, it is declared that it is made the duty of the President within ten days after receiving official notification of the ratification by the Legislature of said States of a proposed amendment to the constitution known as article fourteen to issue a proclamation announcing that fact, and whereas, the said act seems to be prospective, and whereas, a paper purporting to be a resolution of the Legislature of Florida adopting the amendment of the 13th and 14th articles of the constitution of the United States, was received at the Department of State on the 10th of June, 1868, prior to the passage of the act of Congress referred to, which paper is attested by the names of Horatio Jenkins, Jr., as President pro tem of the Senate, and W. W. Moore as Speaker of the Assembly, and of Wm. L. Althorp as Secretary of the Senate, and Wm. Forsyth Brown as Clerk of the Assembly, and which paper was transmitted to the Secretary of State in a letter dated Executive Office, Tallahassee, Fla., June 10, 1868, from Harrison Reed, who therein signs himself Governor; and whereas, on the 6th of July, 1868, a paper was received by the President, which paper being addressed to the President, bears date of the 4th of July, 1868, and was transmitted by and under the name of W. W. Holden, who therein writes himself Governor of the State of North Carolina, which paper certifies that the said proposed amendment known as article 14th did pass the Senate and House of Representatives of the general Assembly of North Carolina on the 2d day of July instant, and is attested by the names of John H. Bower or Bowers as Secretary of the House of Representatives, and T. A. Byrnes as J. B. Bryn Secretary of the Senate, and its ratification on the 4th of July, 1868, is attested by T. L. Caldwell as Lieut. Governor, President of the Senate, and J. W. Holden as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, in compliance with and execution of the act of Congress aforesaid, do issue this proclamation announcing the fact of the ratification of the said amendment by the Legislature of the State of North Carolina in the manner heretofore set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 11th day of July in the year of our Lord, 1868, and of the independence of the U. S. the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

## TOUCHING SCENE.—The New York

Times relates the following touching scene:

When the ballot had terminated, Mr. Tilden of New York sought Mr. Seymour and found him in one of the large ante-rooms of the Convention Hall, entirely alone and with tears streaming from his eyes. "Mr. Col. Tilden, what shall I do? This is terrible!" exclaimed the reluctant one. The placid Tilden was equal to the occasion, and replied with something pertinent, if not original: "Sir, the Presidency has sought you, not take it." Consoler and consoled locked arms and sought more retired quarters mutually happy.

"Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean—Tears from the depths of some divine despair, rise in the heart, and gather to the eyes, in looking on the happy Autumn fields, and thinking of the days that are no more."

"Clear the decks for action!" "Seymour, Blair and Victory!" "Every man to the guns!"—*Courier's rallying cry.*

Pity Seymour hadn't said about the time of the New York riots, "Every man to the guns!"—*Rutland Independent.*

## Political Notes.

The New York Journal of Commerce says of the repudiation clause in the Democratic platform:

"There is no excuse for such a proposition. It is both wicked and disgraceful. The authors know very well that the money was borrowed with the express understanding that it was to be repaid in coin, and that anything short of this is repudiation of a solemn covenant."

The New York Commercial calls Chase and Greeley the "dead demios."

An indignant New York Democrat writes to a friend in Boston: "The Democratic Convention to-day, in imitation of John Phoenix, who disarmed his adversary by planting his nose in his opponent's mouth and advancing his stomach suddenly and violently against his adversary's fist, have elected U. S. Grant to the Presidency. They have my hearty curses."

New York has had Presidential candidates at five of the elections during the past sixty years, and in only one instance has the candidate been elected, Mr. Van Buren, in 1836. De Witt Clinton had 80 electoral votes in 1813, Rufus King 34 in 1817, Van Buren sixty in 1841, and none in 1849.

The New York Sun says that the New Yorkers prevented the nomination of Pendleton and the Ohio men have paid them for it by nominating Seymour. Pendleton was beaten in the Convention, and Seymour will be slaughtered at the polls. "Tit for tat is still the law among the wicked politicians."

For sale: a suit of Judicial Ermine, considerably soiled; apply to S. P. Chase, Justice Department, Washington.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Philadelphia Post says: The candidates are worthy of the platform, and Seymour and Blair, and the principles they represent, are all that the Democratic party needed to complete its ruin. The New York Convention has dug the grave of the Democracy, and now it has simply to bury itself as decently as its limited means will permit."

An exchange asks: "Where was Horatio Seymour when the battle of Gettysburg was being fought? In this city, denouncing the Government for its waste of men and money! And when the victory was won, and the war virtually decided, what said Seymour in vindication of the national honor? Not one word."

Among new names mentioned for Republican nomination to Congress in Massachusetts, are P. Emory Aldrich, of Worcester, vice Baldwin; and J. M. S. Williams, of Cambridge, vice Hooper. Furthermore, it is said that Gen. Schouler will run against Gen. Butler, as the Democratic candidate in the Massachusetts 7th District.

It is stated that on the 4th inst. the Hon. George H. Pendleton had a telegraphic wire extended from the main line which passes through Cumminsville, Ohio, to his residence at Clifton. It was erected at an enormous expense simply for the purpose of conveying to him the latest possible intelligence of his own defeat.

The Washington Evening Express remarks the nomination, among the Democrats in that city, "created much surprise, not mingled with some disappointment on the part of those who had set their hearts on the nomination of some other of the various candidates. This feeling is not unnatural, but will soon wear off."

A DENIAL.—Rev. H. W. Beecher denies that he preached a sermon in favor of Chase and against Grant, as charged by the New York World. It is a "wicked World," and we are glad that Henry is not so bad as he was painted by it. Mr. Beecher's taste in introducing into his letter of denial, for illustration, an allusion to "the immortal history of Reineke Fuchs" is worse, however, than his attributed choice of Chase.

JOINED TO ITS IDOLS.—The Chief Justice of the United States, with great magnanimity, tried hard to reform the Democratic party, by offering himself and a spice of the principles he has advocated as the objects of its admiration; but with singular obstinacy the Democracy resolved to remain, as heretofore, un-Chased.

The New York Tribune of the 10th instant says:

Among all the curious and puzzling matters connected with the Democratic Convention, nothing has bothered us more than a set of resolutions kindly forwarded by Alex. H. Stephens, which began in the following astounding style: "Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union."

The "unswerving fidelity" with which Mr. Stephens adhered reminds us of an inscription, referring to the stamp which some wag once put on the outside of a letter. It was as follows:

"Paid, if the d—d thing sticks."

The Troy Whigs says: The following celebrated characters are opposed to Gen. Grant: Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury, C. L. Vallandigham, E. Cady Stanton, Brick Pomeroy, Susan B. Anthony, Fernando Wood. With such a combination against him he must be about right.

NOTICE.  
THE co-partnership existing under the name of Hitchens & Fenno is this day dissolved. All debts will be paid by Hitchens, and all sums due the firm must be paid to the same.  
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